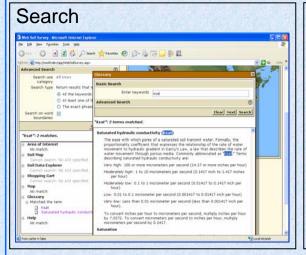
Web Soil Survey 2.1: What's new?

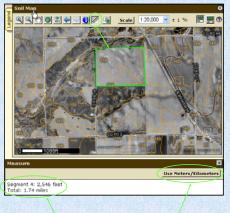




Print individual map unit descriptions



Measure linear distances



Distance for multiple segments and totals

Metric or English dimensions

Descriptions of features



Building Site Development



Building Site Development interpretations are designed to be used as tools for evaluating soil suitability and identifying soil limitations for various construction purposes. As part of the interpretation process, the rating applies to each soil in its described condition and does not consider present

Example interpretations can include corrosion of concrete and steel, shallow excavations, dwellings with and without basements, small commercial buildings, local roads and streets, and lawns and landscaping.

Disclaimers added

Need For Onsite Investigation

The objective of soil mapping is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that commonly have similar use and management requirements. The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans.

However, for intensive use of small areas, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Measured vs. Estimated Data

Soil surveyors make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon a number of factors, including map scale, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and soil surveyor experience level. Observations are made to test and refine the soillandscape model and predictions, and to verify the soils at a particular place. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of actual measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may be field measurements, such as color depth to bedrock, or texture class, or they may be laboratory measurements for sand, silt, clay, salt content, and other components. Properties of a particular soil typically vary from one point to another across the extent of that soil on the landscape.

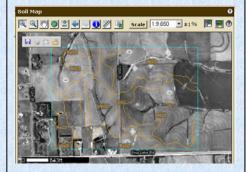
Observations for a particular soil map unit component are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for that component. The aggregated values are presented here. Direct measurements do not exist for each and every soil property for each map unit component presented. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other soil properties.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

You have zoomed in beyond the scale at which the soil map for this area is intended to be used. Mapping of soils is done at a particular scale. The surveys that comprise your AGO were mapped at 124,0001. The design of map units and the level of detail shown in the resulting soil map are dependent on that map scale.

If you enlarge the map beyond the scale at which it was mapped, the detail of mapping and the accuracy of soil line placement are no longer reliable. The maps also do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Special Symbols clipped to AOI boundary



Improved label placement



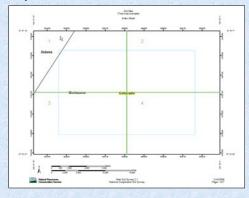
Print tiled soil maps



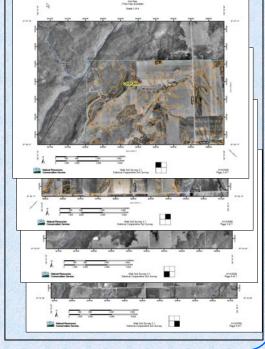
Mosaic map size
Individual sheet size

Scale

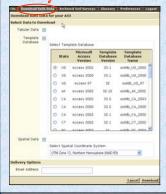
Map index sheet



Individual tiled map sheets



Clip, zip, and ship (AOI data download)



•Spatial data downloaded in your choice of projection (UTM, State plane, geographic)

•Attribute data downloaded for import into a SSURGO template of your choice